

# NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

L. MARIA CHILD, Editor.

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## Selections.

From the Glasgow Argus.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

The Glasgow Emancipation Society held their eighth annual meeting, on the 21st of October. After the annual report had been read and adopted, the following resolutions were offered:

Moved by George Greig, esq. and seconded by Henry Langlands, esq.—

Resolved, That while this meeting rejoices in the continued happy results of immediate emancipation in the British colonies, it would, at the same time, express its decided conviction, that the situation of the emancipated classes demands the vigilant oversight of the friends of freedom—the laborers in our colonial dependencies being continually exposed to the overreaching of individual proprietors of estates, or the unrighteous enactments of the local legislatures. This meeting would also record its high gratification, in believing that the example of Great Britain, in the complete enfranchisement of the slaves in her colonies, is operating powerfully on the governments of slaveholding States, by inducing an increased attention to the question of emancipation; whilst the formation, in various countries, of anti-slavery associations, under distinguished patronage, and the encouragement of our efforts to accomplish, through the Divine blessing, the universal extinction of the slave system.

Moved by George Thompson, esq. and seconded by John Dugan, esq. of Edinburgh.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely rejoice, that, in the midst of continued opposition and violence, the abolitionists of the United States have remained firm to their allegiance, and untiring in their efforts, to advance the great cause of entire emancipation for the millions who are held in bondage upon the soil of North America. That this meeting have marked with admiration the many efforts, proving that the same high courage, the same undiminished zeal, and noble self-denial, which so early won for the devoted abolitionists of the United States the esteem and confidence of this society, continue unabated until the present time; and this meeting believe that, notwithstanding the hatred and fury which have recently been displayed, the anti-slavery cause in the United States is advancing most auspiciously and most rapidly; and this society again tenders, to all engaged in the present glorious struggle in America, the assurance of their warmest sympathy, and that they will continue to do all in their power to co-operate with them, until their labors shall cease with the termination of the foul system of negro slavery.

Moved by the Rev. Alexander Harvie, and carried by the most enthusiastic acclamation—the audience standing—

Resolved, That this meeting has learned, with lively satisfaction, of the intention of their esteemed friend, Mr. Thompson, proceeding to the United States, and that this meeting believe that his mission to that country may be productive of important service to the emancipation cause; hereby constituting him their accredited agent and representative in this important undertaking—commends him to the protection and guidance of the Almighty Preserver of men—unanimously approves of the address to Mr. Thompson, now read by the Rev. Mr. Harvie, and requests that it be signed by the chairman, in behalf of the meeting. Mr. Thompson having acknowledged the address in suitable terms, it was—

Moved by George Thompson, esq. and carried by acclamation—the audience again rising—

Resolved, That an address be presented to the distinguished Hindoo, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, lately in this country, and in whose company Mr. Thompson proceeds on his mission to India; that he be elected an honorary member of this society; that the address now read by Mr. Thompson meets the unanimous approbation of this meeting, and that it be signed by the chairman, and committed to Mr. Thompson's care.

Mr. George Thompson, on rising, was received with loud and reiterated cheering. He said, it was with pleasure that he again stood up to address an assembly of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it was not without a feeling of regret that he appeared before them, as this was to him something in the way of a farewell meeting, prior to a long journey to a distant land, where, however, he would be alone with the reflection that the last interviews had with any portion of his countrymen was in this city, the associations connected with which were of so pleasurable a character, from the first moment it was his privilege to become acquainted with any individual in it. He was glad, on this occasion, to move a resolution in reference to the operations of their beloved fellow-laborers on the other side of the Atlantic. He had closely marked their proceedings during the past year, a longer period, owing to the postponement of their anniversary, than he usually enjoyed, and though they were engaged during the year with other, but important avocations, he had always, by a constant supply of all the anti-slavery periodicals that had appeared, been made intimately acquainted with the progress of the different sections of abolitionists throughout the United States; and, with reference to all of them, he was gratified in saying that their progress had been of a highly cheering and animating description. (Applause.) He could not, in fact, point out more distinctly the strength of the anti-slavery cause in that country, than by referring, on the one hand, to the virulent opposition manifested against it, and on the other, to the distinguished marks of success which were exhibited in every direction. (Cheers.) Since the last anniversary, the abolition cause in America had borne an aspect of more than ordinary interest. There had been more attention directed towards the subject in Congress; and the enemies of freedom had been calling conventions of merchants and meetings of slaveholders together, all testifying to his mind that the cause of abolition was now thoroughly established, and that it had come out in living, powerful, palpable existence, a thing to be contended as unworthy of notice, but a thing that was to be grappled with, and which commanded the attention of all classes in the United States of America. (Cheers.) The greatest senators of the United States had deemed it their duty to come out and express their sentiments on this question, as a question that now entered vitally into the great machinery of that vast country.

Having read the resolution which he had proposed, Mr. Thompson proceeded to say that it would be exceedingly delightful to him to speak much of the United States, and of particular individuals there who had distinguished themselves by acts only differing from their former acts by a higher degree of zeal and labor, (hear, hear);—but this was a question on which he had so often addressed them, that he would rather pass to a subject which, though it referred more particularly to himself, was of a more novel character, and more suited to the circumstances in which they were mutually assembled. (Hear.) Meeting the members of the emancipation society and its friends, because he did feel a degree of jealousy in reference to the mission on which he was about to enter, and the nature of which he was desirous should not be misunderstood by those with whom he had been so long associated. He should

have been excessively grieved if he left this country and this city, with the suspicion resting on any mind that he was about to separate himself from those with whom he had labored in various enterprises; and he was anxious to disabuse any individual of the idea that, in undertaking the journey to the eastern hemisphere, he was actuated by any feeling of personal ambition, or by any desire to advance his own individual objects in life. (Hear.) They would allow him, then, to give them, once for all, a very simple and brief statement of the circumstances that had led him to form the determination of leaving, on the 1st of November, the country, for a temporary sojourn in the East Indies.

It was not unknown to them, that for the last four years, his mind had been more or less occupied with the condition of our fellow-subjects, the natives of British India. (Hear, hear.) When in this city he delivered his first address on the claims our fellow-subjects in India had on the sympathy and exertion of the people of this country—with the information he then possessed, he was led to the belief that we had neglected our duties to that empire—that we were blinded to our interest in neglecting those duties, and that the value of India to us, and the obligations resting on England towards India, loudly called on us to study a question that we had hitherto regarded as one of indifference. (Cheers.) From that time down to the present moment, he had continued to collect information from the best and most authentic sources, on the matter; and the information he had disseminated had, unexpectedly to him, attracted the attention, and enlisted the co-operation of very many friends, both here and in the East Indies. (Cheers.) The result of their labors had been, that he had received from an individual who lately visited this city, but who did not tarry long enough to have any mark of respect paid to him by this society—he had received from that individual, who was the organ of a considerable number of the natives of India, an invitation either to remain here and become their accredited agent, or take a journey along with that individual to India; and by so doing, rather such information as might enable him to come back with greater benefit to the cause than by remaining here and acquiring information simply through the medium of reports from the communications of friends. (Renewed cheering.) It was with considerable reluctance, and great pain, that he was induced to entertain this position, and ultimately he laid the matter before those whom he deemed it his duty to consult. He did so with as much candor as he could; and though he found that there were many anxious to retain him in this country, to engage in a struggle that was likely to occupy the whole of the ensuing winter—a struggle which he hoped would come to a successful termination—he felt bound to him, and that he could not be engaged in a work more likely to be conducive to the interests of India than that which he had been requested to undertake. (Cheers.)

The individual from whom he had received the invitation, and with whom he was to proceed to India, was a gentleman of whom he begged to say a few words. His name would not be very intelligible to that audience, but he would endeavor to pronounce it—it was Dwarkanath Tagore. This gentleman was a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, and of the highest rank, and of the most distinguished family. When eleven years old, he was left to his own guidance, by the death of his father. At that early period of life, he undertook the management of a Zemindar, or district of Bengal, in which his father had been collector of taxes, a situation of great magnitude and importance. At the age of eighteen, he came into possession of his estates, and acquired their uncontrolled management. Previously they had been superintended by a body in India called the court of wards. After he came into full possession of these paternal estates, he applied himself sedulously to an amelioration of the burdens of the soil, and entered into arrangements of a satisfactory nature, when he came to Calcutta, at nineteen years of age. This was at the time when the Hindoo reformer, the Rajah Ramohun Roy, had freed himself from the superstitions of his countrymen, and was carrying on a controversy with the missionaries on the one hand, and the Hindoo Brahmins on the other, with the view of reference to their peculiar superstitions, and with the former, because he had taken up those views of Christianity held by the denomination called Unitarians. Dwarkanath Tagore, being a Brahmin, and not yet emancipated from the doctrines of his caste, took a decided part against Ramohun Roy, looked upon him with suspicion, and refused to have any personal communication with him. In course of time, however, his feelings of opposition were so far overcome, that he sought the personal intimacy of the Rajah, soon adopted his views, going in some matters before him, and in others, following him, and ceased at once to follow the idolatrous customs of his countrymen. He became the founder of a Hindoo college for the instruction of youth. He was also the chief promoter of a medical college, a striking innovation on the customs of the Hindoos, and had, besides, taken a principal management in all the munificent measures calculated to annihilate the physical suffering or mental ignorance of his countrymen throughout India. At the age of twenty-two, he was appointed by the government of Bengal, the head of the revenue system, known by the name of the salt and opium department; and so conscientiously did he perform the duties of that office, and so beneficially alike to the government and the natives, that when, in 1833 or 1834, (which of them he was not quite certain,) he quitted the employment of government, he received the highest testimonials from your late lamented representative, the excellent and benighted Lord William Bentinck, who earnestly beseeched him to take up his abode in Calcutta, and to be the representative of the natives, which, however, he declined to do, and he returned to his native land, and ranked among his fellow-countrymen, than accept the high dignity offered him. (Cheers.) About the same period, during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, Dwarkanath Tagore took a very decisive and distinguished part in the great measure, so long prayed for in this country, as well as by the Europeans in India—the abolition of the rite of Suttee, or the custom of burning widows on the graves of their husbands. (Cheers.) When this question was agitated, the civil and military servants of the government, almost without exception, protested that, in the event of a decree going forth abolishing the rite, there would be a rebellion throughout India, only to end, possibly, in the overthrow of the British government in that part of the world. The late Ramohun Roy and his friend were not among the number of those who viewed the matter in this light. As a question of humanity and sound policy, they advocated the measure in spite of the fears of the European and native community; and he had learned that it was chiefly by the opinions of Ramohun Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore, that the measure was carried. (Hear, hear.)

It was not put forth the proclamation, which put an end to the burning of widows in every part of the British possessions. (Cheers.) Dwarkanath Tagore was the first Hindoo who ever founded an establishment in India for the purpose of carrying on commercial operations with foreign countries, and having connections in various parts of the globe, besides India. In 1832, after the failure of a large number of houses in Calcutta, and when the credit of that city was prostrated, in this state of things, encouraged by Lord William Bentinck, Dwarkanath Tagore became the founder of a firm that existed at the present day, entered into relations with the banking establishments, and thus became one of the most extensive merchants in Calcutta.

He might also mention that there was not an institution in India for the benefit of his country, which had not received the personal superintendence, and the most liberal contributions from this gentleman. It was from this distinguished person, who had previously conversed with the natives of Calcutta on the subject, that he had received an invitation to visit India in company with him—(Cheers)—and when there, to enter also into communication with the people of Bombay and Madras; for the success of the measure, which they are engaged had a bearing on the condition of the natives of all India. Having accepted this invitation, he had no wish to go out there as a solitary individual, disconnected from the present and kindred societies with whom he had labored for the improvement of India. He should wish to go to the East Indies closely associated

with them, if possible accredited by them, and to sustain the character of their representative, and humble and devoted agent. (Cheers.) He had distinctly stated to his friends with whom he was acting, that his visit was one solely of public utility—(continued cheering)—that his attention would be directed to all abuses of the government, to the slavery of India, to the atrocious Hill Coolie system, and to the grievous land-tax, which lay as an incubus on the industry of the people—that in all these and other points of grievance, he would be an inveterate and irreconcilable opponent. (Cheers.) In order to enhance the importance of his mission, perhaps they would allow him to point to a few topics on which his attention would be occupied, to which his labors would be devoted, and about which he would endeavor to acquire all the information in his power. (Cheers.) For several years past there had been going on a war in Afghanistan. In that war more than 20 millions sterling had been expended in the invasion of a country inhabited by a race of men as friendly in their disposition towards us, as averse to anything like hostility to us, and as desirous to do us every good, and to sustain our interests, as we are desirous to do theirs. (Cheers.) If half that sum had been expended in improving India, in the making of roads, in freight vessels for traffic from one end of India to the other, it would have been a blessing to the whole nation. (Cheers.) He would go to India, therefore, an enemy to the enlargement of our possessions in that country—an enemy to war with every nation in that country—and with irreconcilable hostility to the outrages we were committing on the territory and inhabitants of a distant and once friendly nation.

Two years ago, Lord Russell strove to introduce into the colonial passenger bill, a clause admitting the importation of Hill Coolies into the West Indies. That clause met with the hostility not only of the men now in power, but with the opposition of the directors in Leadenhall Street; and, through the bold opposition of Mr. Lushington, who, he had reason to know, lost his seat for the course which he had pursued in reference to this measure, the clause was struck out of the bill. But, strange to say, Lord Stanley, who, eighteen months previously, had given his opposition to this very clause, introduced it himself, and the bill, as it passed, admitted the importation of Hill Coolies into the West Indies. 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time between this and then, to the Anti-Slavery Office, and that it will be duly disposed of by the agent, and its proceeds handed over to the Committee on the Fair.

tion.

An anti-slavery convention for the city and county of Philadelphia, and parts adjacent, will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d of December. The exact hour and place of meeting will be made known in due time.

speakers, and choice spirits from different parts of the country will be in attendance.

the State or out of the State, are especially an

seriously invited to attend.

As the meeting is to take place nearly simultaneously with the Fair—which will be one of unusual attraction, and at a time of leisure among the farmers, it is hoped that there will be a full turn out from the country.

By order of the committee, J. M. MEKIM.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.  
ADDRESS.

The undersigned, deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, and feeling it to be one which will have the warmest support of every good man and woman, have decided to do what they could to condense and make available the good wishes of the community, by holding their Ninth Annual Fair during Christmas week, 1842. It is a laborious and costly undertaking to awaken a nation to the knowledge of its perilous condition by reason of slavery. To do it without stirring up the slaves to bloodshed, without exciting a party rage under the name of philantropy, and without giving any opportunity to do it by the exaction of public tribute and by the spreading abroad the knowledge of assured facts; this is the work before us to which the funds raised by means of the Fair will be devoted. Not a dollar of their will be expended in the labor of making an abolition party or an abolition sect, but in the circulation among all men of the great principles of justice and humanity, and of every party and sect in the land are but leading it down to ruin, and without which no man may for a moment flatter himself that he is a patriot or a Christian.

The money raised will be expended in publishing and circulating the ablest writings, and in sustaining the most devoted and successful agents who are found sacrificing themselves in this service of freedom.

Millions of people are to be freed, and some will shrink back in alarm at the magnitude of the undertaking. We invite their participation in the work, with the promise

that that expansion of soul, in consequence of their labors, which will enable them to feel that there is but a portion of the earth's surface that is cultivated, and that the emancipation of the slaves of our country is too small and unsatisfactory a labor to engage their attention. We beg them to remember that it was a work worthy of a God to create man free, and therefore it cannot be the will of the Father of the universe to require men to freedom. To aid the progress of the human race is the greatest and the worthiest object. To aid it effectually involves the use of a multiplicity of means, which, however small in themselves, are not, on that account, less necessary. We are, therefore, anxious to nobilitate in the discharge of the lowliest duties. To those whom fear drives back and self-interest hinders, we present a cause which has power even to make them forget themselves, and to give them courage and nobleness. To those who are already engaged in the noblest and the deepest, interesting occupation, who are consumed by enmity, and lead in heart before their time,—to all who are enjoying prosperity, and to all who are suffering affliction, we present this cause as a blessing, a claim, and a consolation.

There is no class or condition of men or women to whom the call for help. in such a cause does not come with commanding energy; and we call on all for aid, in the name of that truth, which has received our best years as its right.

Maria W. Chapman, Lydia Maria Child, Mary A. Morison, Emily A. Witherell.

Anne W. Weston,	Mary G. Chapman,
Henrietta Sargent,	Susan Cabot,
Olivia Bowditch,	Marianne Cabot,
Caroline F. Williams,	Abby Southwick,
Catherine Sargent,	Mary Young,
M. A. W. Johnson,	Mary Willey,
Helen E. Garrison,	Louisa Loring,
Eliza Lee Follen,	Ana T. Greene Phillips,
Thankful Southwick,	Hannah Tufts,
Levinia Hilton,	Mary F. Rogers,
Ana R. Philbrick,	Marian A. Fuller,
Caroline Weston,	Lonisa M. Sewall,
Sarah B. Shaw,	Maria White.

The announcement of the annual Fair, held

Philadelphia Male A. S. Society, has perhaps come to be regarded by you as a thing of course; and the Fair as an occurrence of course. But I would not have you so regard them, as with it. Our object in addressing you is to inform you that the success of this enterprise depends very much on yourselves, and to solicit your effort in its behalf. Although its management is in the hands of the Philadelphia Female A. S. Society, yet as its proceeds are devoted to you are all concerned, and we confidently appeal to you for aid in its preparation. Time, skill, industry, money, are all requisite; and of these you are entrusted to give according to your abundance. All can contribute something, and every abolitionist would but give what he is able. The success of the cause, and its good results of our next Fair might be tenfold greater than those of any preceding one. But lest all should not be sufficiently zealous, let some working abolitionists make large demands on their convenience, and some sacrifice of time and money, if need be, comparing the result with the success of the last Fair, and courageously endure it. In these "hard times" let not our first attachments be in our families.

The community is so familiar with the details of Fairs, that it can scarcely be necessary to mention the various kinds of articles desired, and which are to be procured in the same manner, and in the same places, and which the product of required labor, may be usefully appropriated here. Clothes, furniture, books, toys, and fancy articles of every

who propose to furnish us with unwrought materials, send them seasonably.

We acknowledge with pleasure, a generous donation from an untiring friend of the cause, the value of which is enhanced by the early time at which it was given.

We call upon you, then dear fellow-laborers in behalf of the slave, (the mention of whose name should ever stir the noblest recourses of our hearts,) to aid us promptly, liberally, cheerfully.

All contributions may be sent to the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, or to any member of the committee.

Maria M. Davis,	Elizabeth I. Neall,
Lydia A. McKim,	Lydia C. Gillingham,
Huldah Justice,	Emma Parker,
Rebecca Shaw,	Sarah Pugh,
Janet Jackson,	Harriet E. Purvis,
Mary Grew,	Taressa I. Hallows,
Margaret A. Griscom,	Mary T. Stickney,
Martha W. Carman,	Anna M. Hopper.

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**FRIEND OF FREEDOM, AND FREE LABOR ADVOCATE,**

Is the name of a contemplated monthly sheet, to be published at Lodi, Catawagus, and Erie counties, N. Y.

As the organ of Western New-York Free Produce Association, it will be conducted by its Executive Committee. Its object will be to carry out, or to extend the object of the association, as expressed in the following motto:

**WE HOLD THAT THE CORNER STONE OF THE CITY OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, CONSISTS IN ABSTINENCE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR.** It is consequently believed that just so soon as the people of the free States stop trading with, or buying the productions of, the slave States, slaveholders will begin to pay wages, and henceforth to credit. Young ladies and young women are invited to take an interest in this cause, and subscribe for the FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

Communications from them and others, written in a plain, familiar style, and as briefly as the nature of the case will admit, will be thankfully received and attended to, provided they be accompanied with the name and address of the writer.

per annum—to companies of five, with one address  
of ten, \$3 00; of twenty, \$5 00. Remittances

scribers can be paid by Postmasters without expense.  
Address (post paid) Levi Taft, Treasurer, Lodi, Persia Postoffice, N. Y., or Lorenzo Mabbett, Corresponding Secretary, Collins, Erie Co. N. Y.  
11th Month, 1842  
N. B. Publishers who will give the above prospectus a few insertions in their papers, shall be entitled to a copy of the FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

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ELIAS HICKS.

A New edition of a copper-plate likeness of ELIAS HICKS, has been published, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143 Nassau street, N. Y.



FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS

**Warts.**—These troublesome and often painful excrescences, covering the hands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or two, may be destroyed by a simple, safe, and certain application. Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up, then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This repeated for two or three days, will gradually destroy the most irritable wart. Its theory appears to be that warts having a lower power of vitality than the skin, the alkali is sufficient to produce the disorganization of the former without affecting the latter. The warts never return.

**How to Boil Potatoes.**—The following recipe has been often tried, and decidedly the best extant:—"Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. The cold water cooks the potatoes, and watery potatoes are watery, while others for the most part, have the water nearly, and excellent. The difference depends, generally, upon the difference in cooking: the first put the potatoes in cold water, warms them through by a slow fire, and cools them as slowly, while the other puts them in boiling water, stirs the fire till they are just done, takes them out immediately, and cools them, and sends them, squeezed, each with the hand till it cracks open, for the particles of water to escape in the form of steam, they swell them, and they are exactly right. By the plan almost any potato will do well."

**Fall Ploughing.**—Where lands are very rough and much labor with the team is required to subdue them, in the fall there is ample time to do the work thoroughly, and generally the team is in better condition to perform the labor, and man and team both can be better spared for this heavy job, than in the midst of the hurry and pressure of spring work. Our best farmers plough much of their old ground in the fall, under the belief that this practice is favorable to the soil, and keeps down the growth of weeds, worms and insects. The best gardeners in the vicinity treat the land they intend to plant with cabbages, and plough just before the ground freezes.

—N. E. Farmer.

**Preparations for Winter.**—Be putting your fuel under cover—be collecting such fuel as lies scattered about where the snows of winter will cover it and prevent your finding it when wanted.  
Drive the needed stakes, and make all necessary preparation for hanking up your houses and other buildings where banks are desirable.  
Batten if necessary your barns and sheds, so that your animals shall not be exposed to currents of

ness is directly upon them through cracks. The best remedy is to make a comfortable place for them before said, and we repeat, *comfort* is the best food for all domestic animals. If you can throw your manure from the horse stalls where the pigs can get access to it, they will like that much to sleep upon. In cold nights they will go to that, even if they are out of doors, rather than sleep upon straw in a common hog-house or barn. If you can make a comfortable place for them, they will not mind to have an winter the pigs there in a warm place, they will thrive better than where exposed to cold, and your manure will be much better for having them there. Fourshoats will gain 100 lbs. more on a warm place, in four winter months, if kept in a warm and comfortable cellar, than they will in a common

en.—10.

NEW FREE CALICOES.  
JUST Received, 1 case of new style free calicoes,  
perfine quality. Also, a lot of free gingham.  
CHARLES WISE,  
Nov. 17, 1842. N. W. corner Arch & Fifth sts. Phila

Peach-Orchard Coal, \$5 50 per Ton  
W. P. POWELL, 61 Cherry street, will furnish

the lowest market prices, a superior quality of Pea-  
rhard, Schuykill, Lehigh, Lackawane, and Liver-  
pools. Orders through the Post Office, and other-  
wise, if left at either of the following places, will  
be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.  
At 143 Nassau street; 61 Cherry street; Office of Pe-  
ar's Press, 9 Spruce street.  
New-York, September 29, 1842.

**Health, Quiet, and Comfort!!**  
THE Graham House, 63 Barclay street, New-York, offers advantages to strangers stopping a few days in the city, such as are rarely obtained elsewhere. It is pleasantly located, on a clean and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal steamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best vegetables and fruits that can be procured, excellent, entirely, animal food, and stimulants of all kinds in moderate, and every effort made to render boarders comfortable. Shower baths free. Remember, the New-York, October 20, 1842. Gun

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143 N  
street, New-York, and No. 31 North Fifth stre  
Philadelphia, "A KISS FOR A BLOW." By Her  
Wright. Price, 37 1-2 cents.  
September 29, 1842.

**Free-Labor Goods.**  
Calicoes, muslins, bedtickings, canton flannel, white and brown sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, &c. Wholesale and retail, by  
**CHARLES COLLINS.**  
No. 3 Cherry-street, New-York

FREE LABOR BOOT AND SHOE STORE  
*Wholesale and Retail.*  
THE subscriber notifies his friends and the public ge-  
nerally, that he keeps constantly on hand, at the most re-  
asonable prices, a large assortment of WOMEN'S  
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, of every descrip-  
tion, and best materials, and entirely free from the

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and enquire for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.  
 All orders punctually executed, at the shortest notice.  
 JAMES WILLIS,  
 No. 241 Arch street, one door below 7th  
 Philadelphia, June 16, 1842. p.—6

*No. 31, North Fifth street.*

A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of miscellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

All letters relating to the business of the office, should be directed to *J. Miller McKim*, No. 31, North Fifth

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WILLIAM CARR, St. Catharines, Ohio.  
Capt. ALEXANDER H. ROBINSON, Nantucket, Mass.  
DOCTOR EDDINGS, Greensboro, Henry county, Ia.  
R. E. GILLET, Oberlin, Loraia Co. Ohio.